

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY China; North Korea
SUBJECT Economic - Communications, telegraphDATE OF
INFORMATION 1950HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 21 Apr 1950

WHERE
PUBLISHED Hong Kong

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 29 Jan 1950

LANGUAGE Chinese

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Wen-hui Pao.CHINA AND NORTH KOREA SIGN TELEGRAPH CONVENTION

Pei-p'ing, 27 January (Hsin-hua) -- China and Korea have ratified a Telegraph Convention which was signed by their representatives in Pei-p'ing, 25 December 1949, and which will go into effect 1 February 1950. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraph has published the complete text of the document, which is as follows:

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraph of the People's Government of the Republic of China, hereinafter referred to as China, and the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hereinafter referred to as Korea, in order to open the way for the exchange of telegraph communications between their two countries, have mutually agreed upon the following articles.

Article 1. Both parties agree to establish and maintain the necessary installations and wire conductors for telegraphic connection between the two countries, viz., telegraph wire connections and instruments, and wireless telegraph (radio) equipment for the direct reciprocal transmission of telegraphic messages.

Article 2. China and Korea may also transmit over their facilities telegrams dispatched from or destined for places outside their own countries upon which they have mutually agreed.

Article 3. China and Korea shall provide service for the transmission of nine kinds of messages, as follows:

1. Official telegrams (S) [code designations given in Roman letters in original]
2. Urgent news telegrams (Urgent Press)
3. Ordinary news telegrams (Press)
4. Urgent private telegrams (D)
5. Ordinary private telegrams (P)
6. Urgent public business telegrams (AD)
7. Ordinary public business telegrams (A)
8. Paid public telegrams (ST)
9. Paid reply public telegrams (RST)

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB																		
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI																		

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

In the beginning, repeat messages (TC) for special service telegrams relating to telegraph operations will be handled; later on after mutual agreement, repeat messages for special service telegrams relating to other kinds of operations may be handled.

Article 4. Languages to be used in telegrams are limited to Chinese, Korean, and such Latin-letter languages as have been mutually agreed upon. A list of the places telegraph offices in each of the two countries where any of the above-mentioned languages are handled shall be prepared at once and sent to the other party.

Article 5. Secret codes (SCDE) may be used in official telegrams and such messages shall not be subject to investigation. Representative agencies, groups, or delegates, appointed by either the Chinese or Korean governments, provided they have been formally registered in the country other than their own, shall be entitled to use secret codes and their messages shall not be subject to investigation. Other private telegrams may employ codes in common international use provided the codes have been approved by both parties to this convention.

Article 6. The assigned priority of telegrams sent between China and Korea is as follows:

1. Official telegrams
2. Urgent public-business telegrams, paid public telegrams, and paid-reply public telegrams.
3. Urgent news telegrams
4. Urgent private telegrams
5. Ordinary public telegrams
6. Ordinary news telegrams
7. Ordinary private telegrams

Article 7. The agreed upon routes and mode of transmission for direct telegraphic communication between China and Korea are as follows:

1. Pei-p'ing (PK) -- P'yongyang (PH) by radio
2. Shen-yang (SY) -- P'yongyang (PH) by telegraph wires
3. An-tung (AT) -- Sinuiju (SH) by telegraph wires
4. Yen-chi (YK) -- Ch'ongjin (CH) by telegraph wires

Article 8. Mutual operational connection is permitted between all telegraph offices within the territories of China and Korea. Both parties shall supply each other with the names of all the telegraph offices in their respective countries.

Article 9. With reference to the direct exchange of telegraph service between China and Korea, the basic rates, method of apportioning the fees, accounting methods of both parties, exchange of bills of account, and method of clearing accounts, shall be mutually decided in accordance with established international telegraph practices.

Article 10. The responsibility for determining the charges for telegrams between Korea and other countries, relayed via China, rests with China. The responsibility for determining the charges for telegrams between China and other countries relayed via Korea, rests with Korea.

Article 11. The rate of charges for official telegrams (S) shall be one half the rate for ordinary private telegrams (P), but this applies only to official telegrams sent by the governments of China and Korea or their official representatives. Official telegrams sent by the government representatives of other countries, between China and Korea, shall be charged the full rates. The

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

rate of charges for ordinary news telegrams (Press) shall be one sixth the rate for ordinary private telegrams. The rate for urgent news telegrams (Urgent Press) shall be the same as that for ordinary private telegrams. The rate for urgent private telegrams (D) shall be double that for ordinary private telegrams (P).

Article 12. No charge shall be made by either country for the exchange of service messages required in the course of telegraph operations. If, due to the interruption of service between the two countries, telegrams have to be relayed via the telegraphic system of some other country, responsibility for the charges involved shall be borne by the sending party.

Article 13. Both parties are expected to maintain ample technical facilities for expeditiously meeting the traffic needs of the two countries. If, in order to avoid undue delay on account of crowded traffic in telegrams for exchange between the two countries, some telegrams are routed via a third country, the cost of such relaying service, in excess of the maximum amount predetermined by mutual agreement, shall be borne equally by both parties. Should the volume of such relayed telegrams appear excessive, either party may present objections with a view to restraining the practice.

Article 14. Should either country be obliged for any reason to suspend the transmission of telegrams resulting in injury to the other country, the party suspending service shall not be held responsible for indemnifying the other party for any injury the latter may have suffered thereby.

Article 15. Continuous service 24 hours a day shall be maintained on the wire telegraph lines between China and Korea.

Article 16. In the case of radio communications between China and Korea, the two Telegraph Administrations shall, from time to time, jointly arrange their call signals, wave patterns, frequencies, and daily times of operation.

Article 17. If a telegraph office of either country, due to domestic trouble in connection with its telegraphs or to any other peculiar conditions, finds it impossible to deliver to the addressee within 5 hours of the time of receipt any telegram dispatched by an office in the other country, it shall immediately notify the sending office by a service telegram to that effect.

Article 18. The centers of the iron bridges across the Yalu River and the T'u-men Ch'iang shall be the places for joining the wires or cables employed for direct wire telegraph communication between China and Korea. Both countries shall be responsible for erecting and maintaining their respective wires up to those points. Technical matters pertaining to the connection of the wires shall be arranged by mutual consultation.

Article 19. In the management and operation of telegraphic service between China and Korea, both countries, besides complying with the provisions of this convention, shall observe the applicable portions of such international telegraphic agreements as the International Telegraph Regulations, the International Radio Regulations, and the International Radio Supplementary Regulations, providing that they are not in conflict with this convention.

Article 20. Written communications between the two countries relative to operational matters should, as far as possible, consist of both a Chinese version and a Korean version of equivalent meaning. Such communications as pertain to this convention should be kept on file for 2 years.

Article 21. Should the provisions of this convention prove to be lacking or unsuitable in any respect, the convention may be amended by mutual agreement.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Article 22. This convention, after approval by the governments of both countries and reciprocal notification of such approval, shall go into effect on 1 February 1950, and remain in effect for 3 years from that date. At any time up to 6 months before the expiration of the term of this convention, either party may notify the other party of its intention to terminate the convention; and in that event, the convention shall be terminated on the date of expiration. If, at that time, neither party has signified its intention to terminate the convention, it shall continue in force beyond the date of expiration. Thereafter, either party may at any time give the other party written notification of its intention to terminate the convention, whereupon it shall be terminated 6 months from the date of the notification.

This convention shall be prepared in duplicate in the Chinese and Korean languages, and China and Korea shall each retain one copy. The Chinese version and the Korean version shall be of equal effect. Should there be any difference of opinion as to the meaning of any part of the convention, the matter shall be settled by mutual consultation.

At the same time that this convention shall go into effect, the Northeast Liberated Area of the Republic of China-North Korea Provisional Postal and Telegraph Convention, and the detailed regulations for its implementation, which were signed 18 December 1947 between the Bureau of Communications of the North Korea People's Committee and the Postal and Telegraph Administration of the Northeast Executive Committee of the Republic of China shall become null and void.

This convention was executed 25 December 1949, at Pei-p'ing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, in witness whereof the signatures of the representatives of both parties are hereunto subscribed:

Signed: Wang Tzu-kang (Ueda: 7262, 2262, 8884)
Huang Ju-tsu (14693, 2031, 8117)
Sun Ch'uan-hsien (2282, 468, 11397)
Representing the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph of
the People's Republic of China.

Signed: Ch'e Ping-t'ing (11740, 8185, 160)
Sung Li-hsien (2312, 8165, 11397)
Representing the Ministry of Communications
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL